

University

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The Farm.

The State Fair.

We resume this week our notes on the State Fair, which we were obliged to abbreviate last week, both for want of room and time.

In the trotting class of horses there were altogether fifty-eight entries, and of these but four entries of stallions over five years old, namely, Moscow, Long Island Black Hawk, Mintdrop, and Prince Albert, and the two winners were horses well known, one being Fiske's Moscow, and the other McGregory's Black Hawk, the sire of the stable of colts that took the premium. The trial of these horses resulted in two heats being driven; Moscow making 2.55 each heat, and McGregory's horse in 3 minutes.

The stallions four years old were represented by A. L. Leland's Louis d'Or, Mr. Crippen's Lounger, Mr. Halsey's Ploughboy, A. Wales' Dallas, and Mr. Wilcox's Capax. As in this class the trotting action was determined solely by speed, on the time test, Lounger made his mile in 3.09 and 3.10, followed by Louis d'Or a few seconds behind. Mr. Wales did not allow Dallas to trot.

In the three year olds the premium was awarded to Garibaldi, a colt belonging to J. H. Groff, of Utica, Macomb County, his time being 3.25, a good performance, considering the state of the track, which is not only a full mile, but was rendered by the rain very hard and stiff. No second premium was awarded.

A young Black Hawk stallion, named Veto, belonging to Mr. Vanvalkenburgh, of Hillsdale, was awarded the first premium. He trotted his mile in 3.48.

The show of mares in the trotting class brought together a number of good animals. In the five year olds with colts, Mr. Eldred's Nellie, a very choice mare, and C. A. Green's Oakland Maid, by Sir Archy, took the first and second premiums. E. Sullivan, of Gibraltar, exhibited a very speedy mare, bred in Canada, from Foxhunter, and which made her

mile in 2.57. John Starkweather's Mollie Stark came in second on 3.04. Among the three year olds A. C. Fiske's Rosabelle, and the Belle of Hudson, owned by Mr. Cadland, of Hudson, proved to be the most successful. Lapland's Lady Moscow was the only two year old filly, and being very promising was awarded the first premium in her class.

The trial between the two matched trotting spans belonging to Mr. Duncan and K. C. Barker, excited quite an interest. One of the span, belonging to Mr. Duncan, is a colt bred by H. N. Strong, and sired by Old Jackson; the other is a colt from the Grey Eagle stock. The time made by them was 3.13 and 3.07. This trot was quite a contest. The fastest trotting, however, made during the fair was by Mr. Bidwell's American Star, a very handsome gelding from Adrian, which trotted his two miles in 2.41 and 2.40. His competitor, Tippe, from Hudson, doing the same distance in 3.04 and 3.02.

The class of walking horses elicited a fair trial. It is the first time that such a class has been made, and the rule adopted in regard to height and weight excluded some of the entries. The committee did not keep the time made by this class in walking a mile. The trial elicited considerable interest. There were eight entries altogether, but all were for single horses, no spans were exhibited. This class deserves to be kept up, and we hope to see it more fully represented another year. The fact that no spans were entered, shows that the walk in work horses is not enough encouraged, and especially in that class which is over 15½ hands, and which do not weigh less than a thousand pounds.

The class of matched horses brought out a strong competition. There were entered altogether nineteen matched teams, and quite a number of single carriage or buggy horses. The whole of this class showed a marked improvement, but after all we want more style and size, and evenness of breeding as to color. We think it would be well to attach to the part thoroughbred class a high premium for the best pair of matched carriage geldings or mares bred in Michigan, the size to be not less than sixteen hands, the weight not less than 1100 pounds, the matching in color, style and action to be as perfect as possible. Let us try if we cannot raise in this State a first class strain of carriage stock. It can't be done without the judicious use of the thoroughbred, but we have faith that it can be done in Michigan as well as elsewhere, and the society at least can try to encourage such breeding. There is no good reason why we should have such a diversity in color and shade in our horse stock, and such difficulty in matching as to style and action. Breeders should follow some system, and adopt some principle to guide them in their selection of stock. The hap hazard principle has been followed long enough. A little effort in a neighborhood will now command a supply of such horses as are needed; but when men who are in the horse business find that any little light scrub, without stamina and without breeding, but which they can tell a good story about, can be foisted on the community at from \$5 to \$6 for service, and is better patronized than an animal that has really some merits, and which would give character and standing to their stock and render them especially valuable in this class.

The show of jacks and mules this year was the best ever seen in Michigan, but only gives an earnest of what is coming next year in the same class. Attention has been given to raising this kind of stock so recently that we cannot expect for a year or two to show a large stock of mules. Mr. T. G. Cole, of Monroe, recently chosen as one of the executive committee of the State Society, was amongst the first to attempt the breeding of mules extensively in this State, and he was therefore able, with some of his neighbors, to show a fine stable of mules. Mr. Berry, of Adrian, brought into that section from Delaware about a year ago a fine jack, to which was awarded the first premium. We expect in another year to see a fine show of young mules, the produce of this animal. Mr. Eldred, to whose jack was given the second premium, at his Springbrook farm, in Oakland county, has also introduced the breeding of mules on a large scale, and from that section also we expect to have some competition.

Both Mr. Cole and Mr. Eldred have had one or two fine young jacks and jennies from their stock, but they were not exhibited.

The management of the whole exhibition of the equine division was extremely gratifying and interesting. From the moment that it commenced on Wednesday afternoon with the horses of all work, until it concluded on Friday afternoon, there was a complete series of trials and examinations of the best horse stock in the State, which held the great mass of visitors each day fully occupied and interested. Perfect order prevailed throughout. There was no waiting; the marshals all worked together admirably under the direction of the executive committee. On the afternoon of Thursday the exhibitors of thoroughbreds made a very excellent and spirited display of their horses, and for which Mr. Arthur, of Niles, Mr. Carr, of Belleville, and Mr. Mitchell, of Marshall, are entitled to much credit. The trial was ridden handsomely, and the time of 1.59 in the unprepared condition of both horses and track, was such as to compare favorably with that made by the best racing stock anywhere. The heats of roadster stock on the same day, between Prairie Boy, Old Tat, of Coldwater, and several other horses, and which intervened between the racing heats, added very much to the completeness of the occasion. We have never seen so large a mass of visitors go away in better spirits, or more highly gratified with the programme of the society.

The Sheep at the State Fair.

The exhibition of sheep was not by any means what it should have been in a State that has so large an interest invested in it. Not only were the sheep breeders discouraged but the committee even were puzzled to know how to decide, owing to the very defective classification of the premium list. In their report, the committee on Merinos say that they would have thrown up their books but for the fact, that the entries showed that in reality they had to decide only one kind, namely, the Spanish. The class of mutton sheep was equally mixed, and the committee did actually bring their books back to the office of the Secretary, asserting that they could not come to any conclusion. If the promotion of sheep breeding is deemed worthy of the attention of the State Society, respect must be paid to the opinions of the breeders themselves. The breeder of the close built, hardy Spanish Merino, who has spent his time and money to introduce the purest blood and the finest animals of that race, is unwilling to have his whole efforts in that one direction paralyzed by coming in competition with the larger framed, and looser built French Merinos, or the slender, finer woolled and more delicate Saxon. The breeder who would improve his flock, does not resort to the grades, or to the mixed bloods, he seeks for the highest type of the pure bred animal, in which the qualities he wants are fixed, and certain to be developed in his own flock. Hence, if the Society would promote improvement in the breeding of sheep, it becomes their duty, first, to encourage the utmost possible competition among the breeders of the pure races, and the most perfect development of the properties recognized as peculiarly belonging to each; and then, secondly, to encourage the greatest improvement by the use of the pure or thoroughbred.

Between the long and middle wools, which were all classed together, under the style of "mutton sheep,"—a name as appropriate as to have called the Merino varieties "wool sheep,"—there could be no competition. In this State, we have had introduced within a few years the improved Leicesters, the improved Cotswolds and the improved Southdowns. Each of these varieties have been developed by the use of capital and long continued skill, until they have approximated to perfection in the hands of some breeders, but only as to their own particular properties. The Cotswolds in quality of wool, in size, in hardiness, are different from the Leicesters and cannot be compared with them; though these two races approximate more nearly with each other, than either does with the Southdown. But neither can be used directly to improve the other, therefore, as Cotswolds to improve Cotswolds, or Leicesters to improve Leicesters, each should

be judged and must be judged upon separately, if intelligently. On the contrary, if a decision is to be made as to which of these races will most improve the native sheep of the State and render them the most profitable, it will be readily seen that a classification must be made especially for that purpose.

The Messrs. Wood, of Lodi, made a very fine display of Spanish Merinos, and bore off most of the honors. Mr. J. D. Yerkes exhibited five ewe lambs so meritorious that the committee recommended them highly. His seven year buck was shown as shearing the present season fourteen pounds fourteen ounces of wool. This animal is remarkable for the great amount of yield or grease developed in his fleece. Mr. Schuyler, of Birmingham, had one three year old French buck, and a number of Spanish Merino bucks, among which was one without horns. Mr. Gillett, of Sharon, also exhibited two yearling Spanish bucks. This was the whole of the exhibitors in this class. When we take into consideration the number of flocks in Michigan, the efforts that have been made to give preponderance to the Spanish Merino, and the demand that has existed for fine woolled sheep to carry further west, the meagreness of the show and of the number of competitors admit of only one explanation, and that is the inadequacy of the premium list. We hope to see it thoroughly revised for 1861.

The Saxony and Silesian varieties are so closely allied, that there was no difficulty in arranging them. J. P. Gillett, of Manchester, and N. S. Schuyler, of Birmingham, divided the premiums, and were the only exhibitors.

The exhibition of Cotswolds, Southdowns and Leicesters, in spite of the discouragement of the premium list, was respectable, and there were some very well bred specimens of each shown, both by breeders in Canada and in our own State, showing that the heavy carcassed sheep are gaining a greater foothold amongst us each year. The exhibition of swine was confined almost entirely to the Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire breeds, of which there were some very fine specimens present. Mr. Tibbits, of Nankin, had a good stock of his very choice Suffolk and Essex. Mr. Wilcox had a very fine Berkshire sow, with a litter of pure bred pigs. Mr. Eldred also had some good Suffolks, and there were present some good pinks from Canada, and from the stock of Mr. Hamilton, of Royal Oak. Wm. Smith, of Detroit, also made a good exhibition of some choice fat, pure bred and cross bred Suffolks and Essex.

Importance of Salt in Agriculture.

If we should ask why so enormous a quantity of this inestimable gift of salt is distributed throughout the earth; why three-fourths of the surface of the planet designed for the home of man is covered with it; the answer would be—in order to preserve the work of nature, to enable man the more readily to sustain himself, and to make him wealthier and better. It has become an indispensable condition for the existence of man and his civilization. In all organic beings we meet with two successions—that of life and that of decomposition—the latter beginning its full activity after the former has achieved its end, at the moment when organic beings are dissolved into those constituents from which the plant was formed and nourished.

If however, we intend to check, or at least delay decomposition, we must employ acids, for we know that the Creator formed of the sea salt a mighty barrier against the immeasurable mass of water becoming putrid; we know that our stocks of flesh, grease, &c., are preserved by the application of salt; that cabbage water, acids in general, and kitchen salt are the means employed by the agriculturist against septic diseases in our domestic animals, and against diseases of the mouth and feet. The separation of milk and deposit of meat will be increased by the application of salt, thus forming an essential means for the promotion of cattle raising. By the application of salt, the fruits, especially wine, will become much better; and even the ancients were in the habit of throwing salt on their grounds, their vineyards, and fruit trees.

Agricultural chemistry informs us that the simplest combinations through which nourishment is conveyed to plants consist in acids, alkalies, and alkaline substances. Animal chemistry shows that free muriatic acid and kitchen salt form the principal constituents of the contents of the stomach.

In a French prize paper, by Dr. Dassaive, on the manifold advantages of the use of salt in agriculture, the following results have been laid down by the celebrated French veterinary surgeon, Grögniez:

Common salt serves as a preventive of the fermentation and heating of hay, which has been heaped up in large stacks during wet weather. Forty quintals of hay require fifteen pounds of salt to be strewn among it in alternate layers.

This effect is much better shown in straw, which, intended to be used as fodder, by being moistened with salt water, may be preserved for a long time, when it can be given to cattle instead of hay, a method in use among the ancients.

Leaves of trees when put in ditches with salt may be prevented for a long time from putrefactive fermentation, and will even make good forage. Intelligent farmers of the Mont d'Orlyon are in the habit of thus preserving their vine leaves of fodder for goats.

Fodder of inferior quality, for instance straw, or other kinds, soaked and bleached by rain and sun, cured too late, or become woody, may be rendered more palatable and easy of digestion by being salted. A pound of salt in three quarts of water is required for a quintal of bad hay.

The sharp taste, which the milk of cows usually assumes in consequence of beets, turnips, and white cabbage being continually fed to them, can be removed by salting those vegetables.

In Flanders, common salt is strewn on new and wet oats to be fed to horses, and thus prepared, will not be dangerous to the animals. The same application may also be made to hay newly harvested, to prevent injuries when it may become necessary to feed such hay, the moisture of which has not been fully evaporated.

Though the bad qualities of dusty, maddy, or mouldy fodder, after having been washed and threshed, are not entirely removed, yet, by giving a sprinkling of salt water, they will be diminished to a considerable degree. This fact will be of advantage to the farmer whenever he may be in want of appropriate fodder.

By means of salt, such water as otherwise could not be used for cattle for drinking, will be rendered proper.

The great advantages to be derived from common salt with regard to the health of cattle, have been clearly shown by many experiments made by that learned and celebrated agriculturist of Alsace, M. Boussingault. Cattle, by being fed with salt, receive a soft and glossy skin, their digestion and appetite are in good order, and they increase in flesh and strength. Cows thus fed yield much milk, while those treated otherwise have dull skins, with rough hairs, exhibit less appetite, produce a smaller amount of flesh, and yield not only inferior quantity, but also quality, of milk.

Manure from cattle fed with salted fodder is also of a better quality.

Finally, manuring with salt will banish mosses and hurtful parasitical plants from meadows.—U. S. Patent Office Report.

Wheat in New England.

The New England Farmer of September 15 says:

"The attention called to this crop during the winter of 1858 and 1859, through the agency of Farmers' Clubs, has resulted in producing, we think, twice or three times the usual amount of wheat harvested in any one of many preceding years. The crop is also one of excellent quality. We are informed that in some towns of Cheshire County, N. H., enough has been raised to supply the wants of the inhabitants. This increase of one of the staple articles of food may be fairly credited to the dissemination of books and newspapers devoted to agriculture, and to the discussions that have been held among the people in relation to farming matters."

The Garden & Orchard.

The Exhibition of Fruit at the Recent State Fair.

For several years past the consideration of the State Agricultural Society has been invited to the fact that, through the ignorance or carelessness of exhibitors in the naming of their fruits, the exhibitions were, too often, made the means of propagating error. To avoid such a result at the recent fair, a pomological committee was appointed, whose business it was to correct the errors of exhibitors. This seems to have worked well in practice. Another difficulty has always been, to properly display the names of the varieties shown, so that all might be able to acquire the desired information. At the time of the appointment of a committee on nomenclature, it was also proposed that this difficulty should be provided for by supplying the pomological committee with strips of stout paper, on one end of which the name of the fruit should be written, in a bold, clear hand. Such strips to be placed under the fruits, with the end on which the name should be written doubled down over the front of the dish. In this way, the name of each variety would be displayed so prominently that it could be deciphered with readiness at any reasonable distance. For some reason—possibly from oversight, this recommendation was not carried into effect; and visitors were left to pick up the names of varieties by inquiry, when they could get the opportunity, or by handling the fruits and labels for that purpose, when allowed that privilege.

It will doubtless be conceded that the great object of such an exhibition is to disseminate a taste for horticulture and pomology; and, at the same time, to point out the best and most profitable mode of reducing the knowledge acquired to practice. To do this effectually, it is indispensable that we secure the co-operation of capable and efficient committees. This, it must be acknowledged, is a work of much difficulty. It is pretty well understood, by those who have "been there," that the position of committee man, when efficiently filled, becomes at once arduous and onerous. Indeed, it has come to be well understood, that to assume this position, is to relinquish all hope of seeing anything, beyond the immediate class of articles upon which he is to decide. It is not wonderful, in view of this fact, that capable men are not always to be found, who are willing to pay their dollar, for the empty privilege of getting upon the ground, with the certainty that they will, practically, be cut off from all privilege beyond.

But the securing of suitable committee men is by no means the end of the difficulty. It is not uncommon for members of a committee to resort to the appropriate hall and there spend many hours in unavailing efforts to meet, and make the acquaintance of those with whom they are to act—a difficulty which might be easily avoided, by depositing the committee books with the superintendent of the department and requiring them to be left with him, while they (the committee,) are not in session; at the same time referring members of committees to him, as a means of meeting each other.

The society also fails to render fully effective the labors actually performed by its committees, in this department. If we allow ourselves to inquire why the reports of committees are required to be written out and published, it must be answered, that it is done, not so much for the benefit of those to whom the awards are rendered, as for the instruction and encouragement of others. Let us then consider, of what benefit, to others, is the fact that Mr. A. has been awarded the first premium for a collection of table apples, or that Mr. B. had the best twelve specimens of a single variety, so long as no one, not even the exhibitors themselves, (and, perhaps we may add, not even the members of the committee rendering the award,) know the names of the varieties that have secured this result. To illustrate the matter, the writer would remark that one exhibitor, at the recent fair, showed three lots of twelve specimens each, of different varieties of winter apples, with the expectation of being able to learn, from the decision of the committee, which variety was most highly esteemed; but the premium was awarded without specifying the variety. In the estimation of the writer, it is seldom safe for a committee to decide between two or more competing collections of fruit, without a careful classification and comparison of the varieties contained in each, and a definite decision as to what constitutes the superiority of the one over the other. This element of superiority thus becomes, not only an important element of the report, but a valuable

fact to fruit growers generally. In the case of premiums awarded to simple varieties, the real object of the society, in offering them, is set at naught by the neglect of the committees to specify the varieties to which they are rendered. This object is, or should be, to determine which varieties prove most valuable and profitable in our State.

When we consider the importance that the subject of nomenclature assumes, in connection with this department and the difficulty of securing the attendance of experienced and efficient committee men, it would seem to be of the highest importance that it should be under the supervision of some member of the executive committee, or of a superintendent well versed in pomology, to whom the reports of committees should be submitted, prior to signing, for such suggestions as he may judge necessary to secure compliance with the objects or regulations of the society.

Plymouth, October 15th, 1860.

Treatment of the Orchard House.

BY JAMES WALSH, GARDENER TO G. G. HUBBARD, ESQ., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Public attention having been directed to the Orchard House of G. G. Hubbard, Esq., of Cambridge, through an able editorial in a previous number of this journal, a brief account of the treatment adopted in the management thereof, and the results to which such treatment has led, may not be uninteresting to its numerous readers.

The trees were imported in the spring of '59 from the nurseries of M. Leroy, Angers, France, and tubbed immediately on their arrival, kept in the open air the summer and autumn following, well syringed and regularly watered, and at the close of the season removed to the house, the young wood being then thoroughly matured.

When the winter had fairly set in, the trees were covered with seaweed, (*Zostera marina*) as fresh as could be procured, over the branches and on the surface of the tubs, with a view to shading them from the influence of the solar rays, as well as of overcoming in some degree the action of frost.

In this condition they were kept until March, the house being well ventilated in the interim during clear sunny weather, and shut up close at night, and in cloudy and inclement periods. Thus treated, keeping the temperature as equable as possible, and studiously avoiding, as far as practicable, all extremes, they wintered in a state more nearly approaching that which Nature assigned them than if they had been consigned to the cimmerian darkness of a cellar, (as hitherto practiced wherever pot or tub culture has been attempted,) and subjected to the deleterious influences of damp and mildew—the never-failing concomitants of a confined and stagnant atmosphere.

The consequence was, that when uncovered last March the buds were as plump and vigorous as if they had wintered in their natural habitats and been exposed to the invigorating influences of a genial and more favored climate.

The only difficulty experienced in their management occurred at this stage, which difficulty attends all hibernations of whatever kind, though, perhaps, less so in an orchard house than in any other, that is, sufficiently retarding the trees, in order to secure them from the injurious effects of the high day temperature and cold nights which frequently happen in the month of April, and which call forth all the vigilance of the cultivator. Here, as before, these extremes of temperature were made to approximate as much as possible, aiming at a minimum rather than a maximum degree, which was effected by shade during the bright sunshine, so as not to excite the sap in the branches, and, at the same time, by keeping the trees perfectly dry, the action of the root system was not stimulated.

At first, when water was applied, it was given rather slightly, increasing in quantity as the trees advanced into bloom, with occasional waterings of liquid manure while the fruit was setting. When it had set, the quantity was diminished until the trees were covered with foliage, and, after the full development of the stone, again plentifully supplied; giving liquid manure for every third watering, or, perhaps, twice a week; gradually lessening these operations as the crop approached maturity, in order to inspissate its juices, and thereby increase the flavor of the fruit. Of course it is needless to observe that syringing overhead was also given, sometimes twice a day when the air was hot and dry, to check the green fly and the red spider.

The trees were in bloom the latter half of April, and the fruit had set before the bloom of the same kinds in the open ground expanded. Cherries, pears, and plums were a fortnight in advance of those out-doors, and

peaches three weeks earlier, besides apricots, figs and nectarines, which, it may be safely said, are useless unless cultivated under glass.

So far the Orchard House is a decided success, presenting, as it does, a gain of time not to be overlooked in a pecuniary point of view, and taken in connection with the certainty of obtaining a crop in any season however unfavorable, when it is utterly impossible to have one out doors, the orchard house, glass-roofed shed, or whatever other name such structure may be designated by, offers advantages to the cultivator which warrant the conclusion that a decennial hence shall see it established as a necessary adjunct to the horticulture of New England.

To Mr. Hubbard, then, is justly due that great name which Swift accords to the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one had grown before; for his liberality and enterprise have given to this branch of the science an impetus that, like Virgil's fame, will acquire strength as it goes along.—*Hovey's Magazine*.

Leroy's Nursery at Angers.

The Hon. J. S. Cabot, an amateur horticulturist, and a man of wealth, has been lately making a tour through Europe, during which he has visited many of the most celebrated establishments. He thus writes relative to Andre Leroy's nursery, at Angers, so well known in the United States, and which supplies a great amount of foreign fruit trees to our dealers and nursery men:

"The largest nursery on the continent, if not in Europe, is the one so generally known in America, that of M. Leroy, of Angers. It occupies, as he told me, about 400 acres of ground, and gives employment to from 200 to 300 workmen, under the direction of 24 overseers. Here was a vast quantity of pear and other kinds of fruit trees on sale, all looking thrifty and vigorous. Most of the pears are on quince stocks, which are generally most popular in Europe, though there were some upon pear for such as might prefer. The trees are raised in beds divided by walks, along which are planted rows of specimen trees of every variety to prove and test them. Great care seemed to be taken to keep the varieties distinct and true. The specimen peach trees, that were in great variety, were trained to the wall, and both these and the pears as well as the plums show a fine crop of fruit that also looked very well. Besides trees, M. L. has also a large collection of magnolias, roses, and other ornamental plants and shrubs. I have never seen any collection of magnolias to compare in extent with that of M. L.'s. To show the favorable character of the climate of Angers, I saw in M. Leroy's garden a bed of large camellias, fine healthy shrubs growing in the open ground with no other protection than that afforded by a wall in the rear. M. L. takes great pains to procure all new fruits as soon as produced, and almost any variety can be obtained of him. He told me he had this year received two large boxes of scions of American varieties from the United States. The nursery grounds were in good order, though the complaint was made that the wet weather had seriously impeded the necessary operations. The fruit department of M. L.'s nursery is under the direction of M. Desportes, a very skillful pomologist and intelligent man, who is interested in the establishment."

The same traveller also makes the following notice of Van Houtte's celebrated nursery at Ghent, in Belgium:

"I went, while in Ghent, to see the nursery grounds of M. Van Houtte, the largest establishment in Belgium. It is devoted principally to the raising of bulbs and ornamental plants and shrubs, but M. V. H. is commencing the cultivation of trees on an extended scale. The nursery grounds occupy a tract of about 56 acres; upon it are 30 greenhouses, one of 260 feet in length, the others of about 100 each. They are low houses, with span roofs, and are all warmed from one furnace. Each species of plant has a particular house devoted to it. Upon the grounds are 100 small wells, for the purpose of watering, all connected by pipes, and filled from the river by a hydraulic machine. M. V. H. has also here the necessary buildings for the work connected with his horticultural publications, all of which, the printing, drawings, and engraving of the plates, is executed upon his own premises. M. V. H. cultivates hyacinths largely, that flower being a favorite with him, and his soil well adapted to its growth, equal to that of Haerlem. He has a great quantity of bulbs for sale, in appearance equal to any that I have ever seen; great pains are being taken to keep the different sorts distinct. Gladioli and lilies are also largely cultivated, and of these there are many new hybrid varieties from seed. M. V. H. has many new Siberian plants not yet on sale, and is also the possessor of all Siebold's plants. He has, too, a great collection of roses."

London Horticultural Society's Garden.

The interest felt in grape growing and the inquiries relative to foreign societies, induces us to copy the following report upon the Conservatory of the London Horticultural Society, in which a large number of new varieties of the grape, as well as of other fruits, have been grown and fruited during the past year. Besides, the information will be valuable to many of our nurserymen, who want information about new sorts, and find it difficult to learn what is going on in the horticultural world out of their own precincts:

"To grape growers, the importance of paying a visit to the great conservatory at this place at the present time, can hardly be overrated. It will be remembered that some time ago the ornamental plants which it contained were removed, and that it was planted with vines; the latter are now for the most part in full bearing, and the crops, which on most of them are ripe or nearly so, are unusually fine. Some of the Black Hamburgs especially are large, both in bunch and berry, and beautifully colored; on the Barbarossa are some enormous bunches; and the beauty and size of the Golden Hamburg fully bear out all that has ever been said or written in its favor.

Of varieties in a good bearing state which this house contains, the following is an enumeration:—

Black Hamburg.—Branches moderate in size, shouldered; berries roundish-oval; colour black with a fine bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, melting and rich. This is what is called the true old Black Hamburg, and though smaller both in bunch and berry than other varieties, it is stated to be the best in quality. Warner's Hamburg, the Hampton Court, and the Richmond Villa Hamburg are synonymous kinds.

Dutch Hamburg.—This is found to be the same as Wilmot's Black Hamburg. Bunches medium sized, compact, not much shouldered; berries large roundish-ovate, indented as if hammered on the surface, and often so much so as to appear misshapen, black, covered with a thin bloom; skin thick, adhering closely to the flesh, which is somewhat coarse. This differs from the Black Hamburg in having larger berries, more decidedly round, and marked like a hammered bullet; the flesh is much firmer, but not so juicy nor so sugary; the leaves are also less pubescent.

Mill Hill Hamburg.—This is reported to be the same as Dutch Hamburg.

Frankenthal.—To this the fruit committee have referred the Pope and Victoria Hamburgs, and the Black Tripoli of Welbeck. Bunches large, strongly shouldered; berries roundish, frequently oblate, and rarely roundish oval, somewhat indented or hammered like, but less so than the Dutch Hamburg, black, covered with a thin bloom; skin thick. This is a fine looking grape of vigorous growth, but less rich and highly flavored than the true Black Hamburg, though superior in these respects to the Dutch Hamburg.

Pope Hamburg.—Same as Frankenthal.

Victoria Hamburg.—Ditto.

Burchard's Amber Cluster.—This resembles the Muscadines in quality, but has oval berries like the Clusters. Berries middle-sized, decidedly oval, amber-colored, or yellowish-white; skin moderately thin, flesh sugary and rich. It is stated to be earlier than the Royal Muscadine, and this, combined with good quality, will render it a first-rate early grape.

Cellade Precoc.—Bunch small, longish, loose; berries about the size of those of the Royal Muscadine, roundish, or but slightly oval, rose-colored.

Savignen Blanc.—Bunches and berries about the size of those of the White Frontignan; berries oval, yellowish white; skin thick; flesh sweet, but not so rich as that of the White Muscadine. A wine grape.

Ward's Early Muscadine.—Bunch long, rather loose; berries round, about the size of those of the Royal Muscadine, and of the same color and flavor.

Bidwell's Seedling.—Bunches and berries nearly as large as those of the Black Prince; berries small, round, bluish black with a fine bloom; skin rather thin; flesh tender, melting and juicy, but somewhat acid.

Burchard's Prince.—Bunches long, tapering, about a foot in length, larger than those of the Black Prince, which in their long, tapering, slightly shouldered form they resemble; berries round, scarcely so large as those of the Black Hamburg, compared with which it is later, roundish-oval, black with a thick bloom; flesh firm, juicy, melting, rich and vinous. A good hanging variety, but requires a good deal of heat.

Golden Hamburg.—Bunches large and well shouldered; berries large, oval, or sometimes roundish-oval, pale yellow, or when

highly ripened, pale amber; skin thin; flesh tender and melting, very juicy, rich and sugary. This, as has been stated, fully maintains the high character it has received, and is in all respects a first-class grape.

Trebbiana.—Bunches shouldered, long and tapering, but loose; a showy white kind, but coarse.

Queen Muscatel.—Like the White Nile.

Fleming's Prince.—Bunch large, loose, long, slightly shouldered; berries oval, larger than those of the Black Prince, to which they bear considerable resemblance; skin very thin, bluish-black, with a copious bloom; flesh tender, juicy, remarkably rich and sugary. An excellent grape.

Morocco Prince.—A seedling between Black Prince and Black Morocco. Bunches about the size and form of those of the Black Prince; berries also similar in size, oval, but with a thinner skin, which is tough, reddish black, with a slight bloom; flesh firm, juicy, melting and sugary. A useful late grape.

Passe Jaune.—Berries large, oval, or somewhat ovate, pale yellow in color, like a well ripened Muscat of Alexandria; flesh rather firm, sweet, but not rich.

Gras Rouge de Provence.—Bunch long, tapering, loose; berries small, slightly oval, black; skin thin; flesh juicy with a Frontignan flavor.

(To be continued.)

Hints about the Culture of Grapes.

Hovey's Magazine in its leading article, makes some pertinent remarks upon the culture of the grape this season, which will afford some of our grape growers useful hints; we copy them, as tending to explain in some degree how mildew and rot may be prevented, as well as how the best crops of large and delicious grapes may be secured:

There is a great variation in the quality of our grape crop in different years; one season it will be large and excellent; another, small, imperfect and immature, disfigured with mildew and rot, and the vines severely damaged in foliage and growth. This we naturally and perhaps correctly attribute to the climate, and there leave the matter; never reflecting carefully upon these failures, or endeavoring to ascertain whether much of this may not be caused by an unsuitable location, an improper soil, or other means within the control of the cultivator; so that though a season may be unfavorable, a fair crop may be depended upon. Such, it appears to us, may be the case, and an instance of it may be referred to in the Rebecca grape. At Hudson, where it originated, it is one of the most vigorous and hardy vines, producing enormous crops of the most beautiful and luscious berries every year, apparently in no way affected by the climate. When we examined it in 1856, it surpassed anything of the kind we ever had the pleasure of seeing. Yet it has the reputation generally of being a bad grower, and subject to mildew. This year we are pleased to learn, for the first time, it is doing well in several places, and we doubt not it will in due time become everywhere the same incomparable grape it is in its native locality. But to do this it must have better, or at least different, treatment than some other varieties. What that treatment shall be we have yet to learn. But we note it as an instance of variation which cultivation will do as much as climate to overcome; and we may remark that a strong, rich, well drained soil is one of the important requisites in accomplishing this. A soil which will grow it quickly, that the wood, naturally slender, may be strong; and a subsoil that will take off superfluous moisture that it may ripen its wood before frost overtakes it, and keep the roots dry during winter.

How is it with the Concord, which Mr. Bull, in unfavorable seasons, has had quite mature by the 10th of September, when, in our own soil, it is not ripe till the 25th of the month? Why, Mr. Bull's soil is a sandy loam, not fit to grow a good pear. It is a barren side hill, with a foot or less of very sandy earth upon a dry, leaching, hungry sand; yet by preparing a rich surface compost and the use of liquid manure, he secures a very rampant growth and magnificent crops. As soon as the bunches are well formed, by withholding water the grapes begin to ripen, and, from the dry, warm nature of the subsoil, soon attain maturity. Under ordinary conditions, in deep rich soils, the vines continue growing till late in autumn, and the energies of the vine are directed to the vigor of the wood rather than the maturity of the crop.

These facts point out the proper course of culture, and substantiate the position taken by Dr. Lindley, that a soil too rich in humus, impermeable to air, and naturally damp, is unfit for the vine, and is the remote cause of most of the complaints which are made in reference to the failure of the crop.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAYMOND & LAFRAN, Detroit, Ills. Question Book.
WILLARD PARKER, Detroit, Mich. Horse Wanted.
E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y., Paying Employment.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

Our readers will find a brief notice of Andre Leroy's celebrated nursery on our Horticultural page; and also some suggestions relative to grape culture, which as this subject is attracting much attention, will repay perusal. The show of grapes grown in Michigan at the State Fair was quite a feature, superior in every respect to any like exhibition of that variety of fruit that has ever been seen, and evinces that the cultivation of the grape may be carried on in this State with success.

Whilst busily engaged during the late fair at the grand stand, two or three gentlemen who are personally unknown to us, took occasion to find fault about something or other, which they did not explain, and to which at the time we could not give attention. As the columns of the FARMER are open to any suggestion, and its editor is ready at all times to reply to any strictures, which his readers may esteem it proper he should hear, we shall be pleased to hear from the parties referred to, and hope they will not only let us know their names, but also the matters with which they found fault, as we do not know what they meant, nor what they were excited about.

In this number of the FARMER, we complete the reports of the viewing committee, and the list of the awards made by them.

The Jonesville association for agricultural improvement design to hold their horse fair and show next week. This association has made a contract for eighteen acres of land, half a mile south of the village, where they mean to have their annual exhibitions. Mr. H. N. F. Lewis, of the Jonesville Independent, is Secretary.

On another page will be found a notice of what Sanilac county exhibited at the State Fair. Mr. Isaac Leuty, who was the agent, is just the right kind of man to be entrusted with this duty. He has done very much during the past five years to direct attention to the fine agricultural resources of this new county, and probably in no better way could it have been done than that which he has chosen, of bringing forward at the great meeting of the Farmers of the State, the choice productions, and challenging competition. If other county associations would follow this example, and have as indefatigable an agent as Mr. Leuty, who would bring forward each year samples of the choicest products of their several sections, the collections at the State Fair would serve a useful purpose, in making known the capabilities of many of the sections of Michigan which are now almost unknown.

The Lenawee County Society has received the report of its Secretary for the year, and from it, as published, we learn that the Society has received during the year altogether \$1,448.13. Its expenses were \$1,525.49. Of this, however, \$400 went towards the grading and permanent improvement, and for payments on the fair grounds which are owned by the Society. This Society now own ten acres of land located close to the city of Adrian, which it is improving from year to year as fast as its funds will permit.

The Late State Fair.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel makes the following comments upon the State Agricultural Exhibition, after remarking that the interest and attendance was less than in former years: "We heard but one opinion of the location of the Fair, and that was that it should be moved from Detroit. It may, by the help of the State, and the popularity of distinguished speakers, continue to drag out a miserable existence; but a single glance will convince any one that its utility is gone. As an institution of practical benefit it is a nullity. The officers of the last year, were very generally re-elected."

We think, had the editor visited the exhibition of the State Society, he would have hesitated about pronouncing that a single glance would have convinced any one "that its utility was gone." That some of the departments of the exhibition were not as full as they were last year is not denied. But when the State Society brings together as fine a display of fruit, as good herds of thoroughbred and fat cattle, such excellent stables of colts, and stables of mules, all the production of Michigan, and exhibits them to

at least twenty-five thousand citizens, drawn from various sections of Michigan, and in part from other States, the question of its utility need not be debated by any one.

In fact Washtenaw county herself acknowledges practically its utility. The town of Ypsilanti itself bore off the blue and red ribbons in the classes of Shorthorns; Sharon exhibited the finest Leicester and Saxon sheep; Lodi the best Spanish and Merinos. Last year Dexter bore off the highest honors and awards, in the Shorthorns. Ann Arbor furnished one of the finest and most interesting exhibitions ever seen at any State Fair, in the geological collection, so beautifully arranged and prepared by Professor Winchell, and so agreeably described to thousands of visitors and inquirers by his patient and obliging assistants who had charge of it. No greater proof of utility would well be furnished, than the examples we cite from the Sentinel's own county. If there are other and more practical methods of displaying the choice agricultural and mechanical products of the State, of bringing them into competition with each other and with those of other States, and of thus making still better known the capacities of Michigan and the industry of her people, we are very sure the Executive Committee will readily adopt them and endeavor to carry them out, if the propositions are put in shape and submitted. As an instance of this disposition, we need only point to the fruit department. The suggestion, for instance that the annual exhibition should be held in some other section of the State is one that deserves attention, and also much consideration. Such a change in the action of the institution, of course is only to be adopted when it is manifest that all the interests connected with the Society will be better promoted. During the past three years, there have already been changes which have materially aided the society. In the first place the policy of having permanent grounds and structures was adopted in 1855; in 1859 the family tickets were abolished. Both these changes were thought by many inadvisable; they have been successful, however, in promoting the best interests of the society, and so far have proved advantageous, and the society has just begun to reap the benefits accruing from them. Another year as successful as that of 1860 will enable the society to double the value of its premium list, and thus promote the industrial energies of the Peninsular State.

An Imported Suffolk Horse

We had the pleasure of inspecting a Suffolk stallion on Saturday last, which had just arrived from his voyage across the Atlantic. This horse was sent to Mr. A. H. Sibley, of Detroit, to replace a magnificent two year old colt which was lost on his voyage from England. This horse is named SURREY, and is a thorough Suffolk Punch of great substance and power. He is of the choicest color of the breed, being a chestnut; his height is nearly sixteen and a half hands, with limbs well formed, though possessing all the bone and massiveness of the stock of horses which he represents. The head is rather large, though pretty fine, the eyes rather small, the ears not large, the neck is well proportioned, and better shaped than we usually find it; the chest is both broad and deep; the legs peculiarly short, and in this horse neither so massive nor so hairy as we have seen them in some of the same breed; the arm is broad and full, measuring twenty-seven inches round, and the limb tapers down to the fetlock. The back and loin are very broad, and the body possesses great depth and compactness. The mane and tail are full and flowing, lighter in shade than the body. The horse is remarkably good tempered, and we believe will prove a most valuable acquisition to the stock horses of this State. He is not so coarse and large as the English cart horse, is more light and active, and will cross better with our own stock. This stock of horses is much prized in England for agricultural purposes, as they possess all the requisite action, with great power, and are easily kept in condition; with us they would be considered too heavy and too slow on the road. But as a stock of horses that will give more bone and weight, without legginess, with a good sound constitution, we believe that no stock will be found more useful than the one of which Surrey is a representative.

An English author thus writes of this stock of horses: "It is termed the Suffolk Punch Breed, from the County of Suffolk, where it has long been reared, and from the stout or punchy form distinctive of the individuals. It extends from Suffolk throughout the neighboring counties of Norfolk and Essex, where it is held in estimation for the purposes of common labor. It is distinguished by its color, which is of a light dun or sorrel, sometimes deepening into chestnut, with lighter

colored mane and tail. It was held to be a useful kind of horse, naturally of moderate stature, and though slow, possessed of good endurance. But for a long period the breed has been largely crossed with other varieties, so that it is now somewhat difficult to obtain the Suffolk Punch in a state of purity. The older breed was especially valued for the steadiness of the individuals in draught, and the trustiness with which they performed their work of all kinds. No horses exerted themselves better at a dead pull. A true Suffolk Punch would draw almost till he dropped down. A team, at a signal given, would, without a whip, bend in a moment to their knees, and drag everything along. This property was so remarkable in the old Suffolk Punches, that cruel wagers used to be laid on their powers of draught, and many fine horses, it is said, were ruined by their indomitable spirit. They were, besides, a hardy race of horses, capable of subsisting on ordinary food. Their form, however, was peculiarly plain. The heads were large, the necks short, the muzzles coarse, the shoulders low and cloudy; but the limbs were short, the back straight, the loins wide, and the haunches well developed. The color distinctive of this variety connects it with the race widely diffused throughout the north of Europe and Asia, from the Scandinavian Alps to the plains of Tartary, in which the dun color prevails. It is believed to have been carried to the eastern counties of England from Normandy, which yet possesses many fine horses of this variety, introduced, it may be believed, by the Scandinavian invaders."

Political Summary.

THE GREAT DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION.
The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas arrived at Detroit on Monday morning and was received at the depot of the Central Railroad in the most enthusiastic manner, by a very large deputation of citizens. With him came deputations from the various parts of the State on the line of the road. During the day deputations from the rural districts kept pouring in by thousands, until the city was a perfect fair of people. At about four o'clock Mr. Douglas commenced to speak to the immense crowd which had congregated in the Campus Martius, and occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery of his address. He was heard with the most respectful attention, and was frequently cheered. The only complaint we have heard arose from the fact that his voice did not reach far enough, but was much weaker in its volume than was expected from one who had addressed such large popular assemblies as he has been used to. But the same defect was observable in Mr. Seward, when he was here.

In the evening the democratic clubs gave a grand torch light procession, which was very effective and remarkably well got up. Mr. Douglas gave a short speech from the Michigan Exchange balcony, followed by Mr. Lothrop and Mr. G. W. Peck. As a political demonstration, this occasion was one of the largest of this season of political harvest, and certainly evinced that the party in this State is fully alive, vigorous and determined to have a contest for the supremacy.

—Buffalo held her great republican meeting on Saturday last. Mr. Seward was not present as expected.

—Morton McMichael, the editor of the Philadelphia North American, is already named as the successor of Mr. Bigler in the United States Senate.

—The latest advices from Nebraska territory indicate the return of Daily, the republican candidate for delegate to Congress, over Morton, democrat, by 162 majority.

—The new postmaster of this city, A. W. Buel, took possession of the office on Monday last. Mr. Walker resigning to him the position. We have heard but one expression relative to the change and that is regret at the removal of Mr. Walker.

—T. M. Eddy, on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has addressed a letter to the President, which contains much matter relative to the treatment of members of that church in the South, which is worthy of consideration.

—The reports state that the South Carolina politicians have been mounting cockades in their hats since election. What this may mean we don't know, but it was a fashion that was not much esteemed forty-five years ago.

—Since the result of the elections were known at Washington there has been a perfect rush to join the republican association at Washington. Only three hundred names were on the books on the first of the month, now there are over one thousand.

—In California a new political party by the name of the "anti-Coolie" party has attempted to organize itself. The regular parties are all in full blast preparatory to the elections and nominations. But it does not yet seem certain that the State will not cast her electoral vote for Bell and Everett.

—Mr. Douglas, after visiting this State, goes to Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, before the canvass closes. He certainly deserves great admiration for the indomitable energy with which he conducts the campaign, though we are not prepared to endorse that departure from the usages which have heretofore been practiced, of keeping Presidential candidates out of the debating turmoil and tumult of the actual canvass.

—The California and Oregon news does not seem to be very definite. The Oregon Legislature has been trying to elect United States Senators, but with no result arrived at, the Senate of that State declining to act, a portion of that body having retired, leaving it without a quorum. The Breckinridge men have nominated a ticket, at the head of which is Delazon Smith, now senator.

—The general tone of the press, since the result in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania became known, concedes the election of Abraham Lincoln by the people. Even at Washington this impression has got the ear of the writers for the press on both sides. The great object of the campaign now seems to be to settle to what section of the democracy shall belong the duty of reorganizing the opposition to the incoming administration.

—Parson Brownlow and the redoubtable Yancey had a sort of tilt at Knoxville, Tennessee, a short time since, in which the following language was used as the weapons. We are happy to record that neither gentleman was hurt on that occasion, and the reports say that their appetites are as good, if not as ferocious as ever. The parson observed in his speech: "I propose when the secessionists go to Washington to dethrone Lincoln, I am for seizing a bayonet and forming an army to resist such an attack and they shall walk over my dead body on their way."

To which Mr. Yancey valorously replied: "If my State resists, I shall go with her, and if I meet this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Brownlow) marshaled with his bayonet to oppose us, I'll plunge my bayonet to the hilt through and through his heart and feel no compunctions for the act, and thank my God my country has been freed from such a foe."

Foreign Events.

Considerable interest has been felt relative to the proceedings of Spain with regard to her claims upon Mexico; the Spanish fleet in the Mexican Gulf having received orders to enforce payment. At the solicitation of the Spanish residents in Vera Cruz the commanding officer has suspended operations until he receives further advice from Madrid. A bombardment at the present time would do little except destroy property, as there is no settled government in Mexico, with which any foreign authority can treat.

The English government has come to the conclusion that it is not worth while any longer to recognize Miramon as the supreme authority in Mexico. This will undoubtedly affect the church party, of which he was the representative.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The struggle in Italy still occupies public attention in Europe. It is as yet a turmoil of battle and of struggle without any certain result. Most of the great powers fear to be drawn into it by the impetuosity and enthusiasm which characterizes the progress of Garibaldi, and are therefore alive to every movement. There are four separate powers at work in Italy at the present time, and whilst two are on one side and two on the other, they all seem to be struggling in their own interests, without a good understanding.

First, we have Garibaldi, in the south, sweeping all before him for a time, and after occupying Naples, forming a provisional government. Full of the idea of a United Italy, he desires to retain the independent position he has won, and therefore does not coalesce with Victor Emmanuel, nor does he seem ready as yet to carry out the original design of uniting the whole of Italy under that monarch. But for this delay there is a reason. That reason exists in his desire to sweep the temporal dominion of the Pope out of Central Italy and free the Roman States as he has Sicily and Southern Italy. This he cannot do as an independent revolutionist, should he once become the subject of the King of Sardinia, as he would then become bound by the laws and treaties of that country, and his acts as her subject would then compromise the government of Sardinia with other governments. As it is now, Sardinia cannot be held responsible for what he does.

Second, opposed to Garibaldi is the King of Naples, who has a large and well appointed army at Gaeta and Capua, which is making the most formidable resistance to Garibaldi that he has yet met with, and it is said has actually repulsed the attacks of the Liberator. These two cities are strongly fortified, and may have strength to stop the progress of Garibaldi for some time. The King of Naples yet remains at Gaeta with the army there, but prepared at any time to step on board a Spanish man of war. The latest accounts show that the royalists had been able to repulse the assaults of one of Garibaldi's generals, but the attack was only a partial one, and made against superior numbers, under protection of the fortress.

Third—The next great party is the Pope's army under Lamoriciere, which has undertaken to compel the people of the Roman States to remain in subjection. Whereupon the fourth party, the King of Sardinia, has sent in his army, which has beaten Lamoriciere, dispersed his army and taken himself prisoner, at the same time compelling the citadel and fortress of Ancona, the strongest place on the shores of the Adriatic, to surrender. The Sardinian army has thus in about three weeks over run the papal dominions, with the exception of the territory lying immediately adjacent to Rome and Clotia Vecchia. To protect the Pope from his own subjects, meanwhile, France, in addition to the ten thousand men she maintains in garrison there, has sent ten thousand more. Garibaldi having avowed his intentions of liberating the whole of Italy, of course threatened the Pope and the French garrison there. To prevent this, is one of the reasons why the King of Sardinia has interfered and thus placed himself and his army between Rome and Naples, while at the same time he permits the people of Umbria and the Marches to unite themselves to the kingdom of Northern Italy as Tuscany, Parma and Modena have already done.

The Pope in the meantime threatens to leave Rome in spite of the protection afforded him by the French garrison; and if he should make up his mind to go, it is generally admitted that it would be the best solution of the difficulties could happen, as it would get rid of all fear of collision with France, and would leave no excuse for the presence of the French army in the heart of Italy, which is itself a sore in the eyes of the Italians. Should he not go, then Napoleon, as the representative of the Catholic sentiment of France, feels bound to sustain him in his position at the Vatican, even against the Italians themselves, and to prevent any movement of that kind is one of the reasons why Victor Emmanuel has sent his armies into the Papal States. What this intervention will amount to in its conclusions, we cannot yet say,

but that the people are to be left at liberty to say whether they shall or shall not be a part of the great Italian kingdom now in process of formation, is to be one of them is beyond dispute. With them, in the course of annexation, will undoubtedly come also the kingdom of Naples and the island of Sicily, and when this annexation is achieved by the consent of the popular voice, then the strong government thus sustained will bring order out of the disorder that now prevails.

Later.—Still later intelligence by the steamship Arabia gives somewhat uncertain reports that the army of Garibaldi had forced back the whole of the Royal forces that defended the line formed by the Volturno river, and that they had been surrounded and two thousand taken prisoners.

The dictator had invited Victor Emmanuel to go to Rome and assume the sovereignty. Meanwhile the King of Sardinia had thanked his victorious legions for their victories at Ancona, and had himself assumed the command of the army.

The Sardinian Chambers had resolved that King Victor Emmanuel be authorized to annex to Sardinia those provinces of Southern Italy in which the population, by direct universal suffrage, vote to become an integral part of the Sardinian constitutional monarchy.

The Sardinian army has not yet entered the Neapolitan territory, but Garibaldi announces that they soon will do so. The headquarters will be at Agnelli, and Victor Emmanuel will command in person. Messina still held out.

Garibaldi had made some modifications in his ministry to meet the views of the Neapolitans.—Bertini Meknemp, Garibaldi's evil genius, had been dismissed and a better feeling existed between Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. The latter has written to the King inviting him to permit him to retire to his island home.

The Pope had issued an allocation, calling for sympathy and aid from the Catholic powers, and condemning non intervention as a policy which was liable to promote great evils. He also hopes that the Catholics will save him from the attacks of a parricidal and degenerate son. Meanwhile he is making fresh enrollments with the design of defending what remains of his dominions. Napoleon declines to be moved by the representations of His Holiness.

The Spanish government demands a Congress of the Catholic Powers with a view of guaranteeing the integrity of the States of the Church, which is just the same as determining that a portion of the Italian people shall continue to be subjected to the tyranny and the cruel despotism of the Pope and his priestly advisers. To this Napoleon does not respond, as there might also be a Congress of Protestant powers.

The wives and families of the Austrian officers in Venice have been ordered to quit that territory immediately. This looks as though active service was expected in the army within a short time.

—The Empress of Prussia has given birth to a son.

HOME NOTES.

Large Squash.

David Jones, a farmer of the township of Williams, raised a winter squash of the mammoth variety, which weighs, we are told, one hundred and twenty-two pounds. This is the largest squash of which we have yet heard.—Squashes are very common here which weigh fifty and sixty pounds.—Bay City Press.

Lumbering on the Saginaw.

The Bay City Press says: "Most of the mills in this vicinity are shut down for the present season for want of logs, and unless this valley is visited by long continued heavy rains, causing a rise in the waters of the Saginaw and its numerous tributaries, and thus affording lumbermen an opportunity to raft down a fresh stock of logs sufficient to supply them for the balance of the season, they will probably not resume operations this fall.—Although it is estimated that at least 10,000 logs are now lying in the small streams above, on the banks of which they were cut, yet it is improbable that any portion of them can be made use of this fall. But, if properly taken care of, they will be ready for rafting early next Spring, which will give the mills something to do earlier in the season than usual."

Sale of Stock at Albany.

The stock association of Albany County, New York, held a public sale of a large number of horses and cattle last week. From the accounts we perceive that many of the horses are considered to have been sold at low prices. Old Black Hawk Maid, a mare that at one time was expected to beat Lady Suffolk, and sired by Old Black Hawk, was sold for \$200; many of the best colts sold for less than \$150. A half sister to Sontag, warranted to trot in less than three minutes, was sold at \$185. In the cattle the sales were low, \$75 to \$100 being all that was bid.—Finella, a cow from Thorne's Grand Duke, however, brought \$520; Neptune, the old imported bull, bought from Mr. Thorne, was offered and bid in for \$200, as there were no bidders.

The Seward Arabians.

The Rome Sentinel thus writes of the horses presented to Mr. Seward, and which have been shown at the N. Y. State Fair:

"The larger horse is about fifteen hands high, dark bay, with black mane and tail, the latter long, fine, and very thin; small head, large bright eyes, and large nostrils, but none of the fire and poetry—if we may be allowed such a mixture—about him, that we are led to expect in the steed of the desert. In short, to the uninitiated, a 'full-blooded Arabian,'

as here represented—and he is affirmed to be pure and invaluable—is “not much of a shower” after all. He is badly marked with a white stripe on the forehead, white fore and hind off feet, and a dapple on the back. But the beauties and perfections excite the knowing ones. Legs—and they are superb—hips, shoulders, back, breast and neck, &c., are deemed perfect, and in all essential points he is pronounced, by those who ought to know, the most splendid animal they have ever seen. Hearing these enthusiastic posted ones talk will greatly relieve the disappointment experienced on first seeing the stallion. This one is six years old.

The other is but two years and is a much handsomer animal—some fourteen hands high and a very beautiful sorrel. He evinces more spirit than the other, and his points are quite as loudly praised.

General News.

—The College of California has now thirty thousand dollars worth of property in hand and is free from debt.

—The State Fair of Iowa was held at Iowa City, and was well attended. The show of cattle is reported as better than at any previous fair.

—An immense factory at Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 11th. Over 200 persons were thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

—The Petersburg Gazette, of Russia, contains an account of the visit of a European lady to the interior of Japan.

—Kansas is suffering very much from the drought of last summer. Many of the farmers are selling their stock at low rates and moving away.

—The State prisons of New York are doing better than ever before. The Auburn and Sing Sing are each earning more than their total expenses.

—Richard H. Dana has returned from his protracted tour around the world, perfectly restored in health, and more vigorous than he has felt himself at any time within the last ten or fifteen years.

—It is stated that the Hon. Edward Everett is engaged to marry the widowed daughter of Judge Pettigrew of South Carolina. The lady is described as a blonde, attractive, intellectual, and about 33 years of age.

—The Grand Trunk Railway is stated to be very much embarrassed financially; the Messrs. Barring & Bro., the great capitalists, having taken measures to recover money advanced to the amount of some millions sterling.

—The commissioner of the land office at Washington is preparing to sell 364,000 acres of land in Minnesota, consisting of tracts which have been preempted by settlers. This sale is said to cause much suffering to the poorer classes, who will lose all their improvements.

—The Artisan's Bank of New York stopped business last week. An examination of its affairs by a commission of its depositors has shown that its assets are good for the amount of its indebtedness, and therefore no public receiver was appointed.

—The Missouri and Western telegraph company have resolved to extend their lines two hundred miles west of Fort Kansas next year, and perhaps to Denver city and the Pike's Peak region. Their business has been prosperous the past year.

—A terrible storm occurred at New Orleans and its vicinity on the 4th instant: a number of lives were lost and the destruction of property was very great. Eleven miles of one railroad was swept away, numbers of river boats were sunk, and great damage done to the sugar plantations.

—The Connaught, one of the largest iron steamers afloat and a new vessel built to run in the Galway line, on her trip across from Ireland, first sprung a leak, and then took fire and was an entire loss. The passengers and crew were all saved by a vessel which came up in time to get them on board.

—On the last day of the New York races on the Fashion course, the famous gelding Nicholas I, by Glencoe out of Nannie Rhodes by Wagner, beat Oysterman by Revenue out of Miss Goutts, by Boston, three mile heats, in 5:50 and 5:51 1/2. Nicholas, 7 years old, carried 128 lbs., Oysterman 104 lbs., being but four years old.

—The Turkish Bath has been introduced into London with great success this season, and it is thought its establishment will be permanent, as some of the very first men in the medical profession, including those who have made themselves most famous for the study of the skin, have zealously and unreservedly given in their adhesion to the principles of the Bath.

—The sale of young blood stock at the Doncaster meeting in England was largely attended, and a great number of yearlings were sold. The highest price paid was \$4250 for a colt by Pandango out of Hybla, the dam of Mincester and Ketticorum, two well known racers. Another colt named “Flexmore,” by the same horse, brought \$3,750; the highest price was \$2,150 for a colt by old Touchstone, out of Fairlane by Verulam; only a few colts brought these prices.

—The amount of merchandise going across the plains from Missouri to the mines is very great. There were no less than sixteen hundred and thirty-one men, thirteen hundred and thirty-eight wagons, four hundred and ninety-two mules, fourteen thousand, three hundred and twelve oxen, employed in transporting the enormous amount of nearly seven million pounds of merchandise, from Atchison alone, across the Plains, during the present season.

—Since Mrs. C. commenced using De Land & Co.'s Saleratus, she declares that her husband's expression of countenance has wonderfully improved. She says the difference in the quality of the bread, pastry, &c., has undoubtedly effected this desirable condition of temper on the part of Mr. C. Good, sweet, wholesome bread, she believes, has a very perceptible and gratifying effect upon the disposition. De Land & Co.'s Saleratus is manufactured at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. It is sold by all grocers and storekeepers, and can be bought at wholesale from the principal grocers.

—The Duke of Newcastle in his letter to the mayor of Boston writes: “I cannot say with what kindness the Prince has been received in those cities which he has yet visited in the United States. If each individual had been instructed what to do the whole people could not have shown greater delicacy of feeling and consideration for the position he occupies in England, though without the slightest surrender of their own claims to independence of action. They have all looked upon him as a guest, and resolved to treat him as such, but without overdoing the character of host. In return, of course every effort has been made, and shall continue to be made elsewhere, to gratify the amiable curiosity of our good cousins to see the son of the Queen, whom they love and respect almost much as we do.”

—All the accounts state that the reception of the Prince of Wales by the citizens of New York was worthy of that great city. It is said that the Prince and suite were astonished at the order and obedience to authority that characterized the great gathering by which they were greeted. The display of military was remarkably good, and the procession was grand. The only drawback arose from the fact that it was night before the whole pageant had traversed the principal streets.

The reception at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York must have made a strong impression upon the men who accompany the Prince, and who occupy the position of advisers of the crown. It assures us that peace between the two nations will be maintained at all hazards. There is no other relative to sovereignty in any country that could call forth such a demonstration. Even Napoleon himself would hardly elicit more attention were he to visit the New World.

—At Denver City mines the quartz crushing operations have been greatly perfected. A correspondent of the World writes: “There are now nearly fifty mills in constant operation, and as many more in process of ‘putting up’ already on the ground, which will be in running order in a few weeks, costing all the way from \$2,000 to \$25,000 each. Almost every week quartz mills arrive from the States and are taken into the mountains. Before winter sets in freely there will be, at least, two hundred quartz crushing mills in this section of country, the aggregate cost of which will not be less than a million of dollars. Some put the figures at two millions of dollars. . . . Early in the season the owners of the quartz mills found great difficulty in retaining the fine particles of gold. After the quartz had been reduced to an impalpable powder, the gold would pass off with it, and prove a dead loss; it was then discovered that by using copper sheeting, covered with a coat of quicksilver, the difficulty was obviated, and the mills proved a profitable investment. As soon as the fact was established, there was a great demand for copper sheeting; the supply in the market did not equal the demand, and was soon exhausted.”

HORSE WANTED.
A GOOD TROTTER, good size, style and action.—
Must be perfectly sound and gentle.
—42-21* WILLARD PARKER,
Detroit, Oct. 17, 1890. Woodbridge st., near Bates.

ALL WHO WANT PAYING EMPLOYMENT
SHOULD engage without delay, in canvassing for the **New Agent's Book of the Auburn Publishing Co.** If you will only send us your address—an easy thing—we will return you, free, our **Confidential Circular**, containing full particulars of the business—its profits, and how to conduct it. The information, while it will cost you nothing, will offer to all competent applicants, a business worth from \$1000 to \$1500 a year. It is free from risk, and any one can follow it in his own town or country. It is now unusually good. If so, direct to
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THE CHILD'S ILLUSTRATED SCRIPTURE QUESTION BOOK,
The Most Perfect and Desirable Work of the kind ever issued.

CONTAINING FORTY-FIVE LESSONS, WITH AN ORIGINAL AND NEWLY ENGRAVED CUT, made expressly for, and adapted to each lesson. This work has been prepared by the able author of the Explanatory Question Book for Adults and the Youth's Scripture Question Book on the New Testament, and marks an era in text books for children in advance of anything of the kind hitherto published. The beautiful engraving at the head of each chapter—the questions and answers carefully written out in parallel columns—and the original hymn with which each subject closes, gives this book unquestioned pre-eminence over all others in the market. By all who have seen it, this work is pronounced a gem of excellence, and destined to a wide and unusual sale. Pastors and parents, superintendents and teachers will find in this

Child's Illustrated Question Book,
all that can well be desired as a manual of instruction for the Sabbath School or the “little ones at home.”
Price 12 Cents.

—42-41* HENRY HOYT,
9 Cornhill Boston.
For sale in Detroit by RAYMOND & LAPHAM.

THE GROVER & BAKER NOISELESS Family Sewing Machine
is rapidly superseding all others for family use. The Double Lock Stitch formed by this Machine is found to be the only one which survives the wash-tub on blue jeans, and therefore, the only one permanently valuable for Family Sewing.

IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD
For families to use, who desire a stitch unrivaled for BEAUTY, ELASTICITY and STRENGTH. This machine was equal well in all fabrics: muslin, cotton, linen, woolen cloth, etc.; from the finest SWISS MUSLIN up to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH or LEATHER. It finishes its own work, which is more durable than any fabric, runs at a quicker rate of speed than any other, is very simple in its construction, easily understood, and with proper management NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

OFFICES.
495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer Street, Boston; 730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 55 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati; 171 Superior Street, Cleveland; 115 Lake Street, Chicago; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. —39-41

WINDSOR NURSERIES.
Windsor, C. W., opposite Detroit.
JAMES DOUGALL, PROPRIETOR.

THE STOCK OF Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, for Fall sales, is large, well grown, and will be supplied as low as they can be obtained from Eastern Nurseries, saving freight and risk, and obtaining trees of much superior quality.

The DWARF PEAR has been made a specialty, probably more varieties having been fully tested than in any other nursery on this continent. Upwards of three hundred varieties can now be supplied, on the true Angers Quince stock, mostly in a bearing state, though none are propagated in quantity except those that have been found of great excellence and thrifty growth.

From the peculiar suitability of the soil of these Nurseries for the cultivation of the Pear, the tree will be found more hardy and healthy than any that can be procured elsewhere.

APPLE TREES—Several thousand can be supplied, very extra budded trees, that will bear the year after they are planted out, at \$30 per 100, or \$150 per 1000.—Also, ordinary sized trees at the usual rates.

DWARF APPLES—A large collection on the Doucin and Paradise stocks.

CURRANTS—All the fine old and new varieties in large quantities.

GRAPE VINES—Native and Foreign, all the best leading sorts, including the finest new native varieties, as also some splendid new Foreign varieties that have fruited for the first time in this country, and proved very early and superior.

All other kinds of fruits that are usually cultivated can be supplied.

WEeping TREES—English Weeping Ash, Scamptown Weeping Elm and Weeping Mountain Ash, a few hundred trees of extra size and quality, from 10 to 12 feet high and two to three inches in diameter, with heads in proportion.

Hardy Roses.
The collection of hardy summer and ever-blooming roses has also been made a specialty—all the finest kinds can be supplied, extra strong, budded on the Manetti stock (on no other stock will they bloom freely in autumn). Also, many sorts on their own roots.

Tulips and Hyacinths.
The best collection of the former on this continent, comprising 800 of the best named varieties. The cultivation of both these splendid flowers in the open border is very simple.

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Orders will be promptly attended to, carefully packed and delivered free in Detroit, or forwarded as required. Letters should be addressed to Box 131, Detroit P. O., addressed, JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 16th Sept., 1890. —39-31

FARM FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE a farm consisting of
Four Hundred and Seventy Acres,
In the town of Cannon, Kent County, Michigan. Two hundred and fifty acres of this farm are improved, and all under good fence. There are two good barns, a good frame dwelling house, and a good orchard. The farm is well watered by spring brooks; soil oak opening of the best quality, and lies within a mile of Lapeer, a depot station on the line of the Railroad from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo. Price low and terms reasonable. Apply to
—39-31* B. FORCE,
Cannon, Kent Co., Mich.

CALIFORNIA COTTAGE FARM NOT SOLD YET.

ONE of the best improved farms in Southern Michigan For Sale, with fine buildings, large orchards, and the best of improvements in everything, lying one half mile from the railroad depot at Jonesville, Hillsdale county. For further particulars, enquire at the MICHIGAN FARMER office, or of the subscriber on the premises.
—39-41* J. A. BAKER,
Jonesville, Sept. 25, 1890.

GROSSE ILE INSTITUTE, FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.
Post Office Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Michigan.
Rev. M. H. HUNTER, Principal.

THE AUTUMN TERM of this Institute will commence on the 15th of October. My School being small, I am enabled to give my pupils a minute and thorough individual care, scarcely practicable in Public Schools, where the pupils are necessarily arranged in large classes, with comparatively few teachers. To boys who have not been thoroughly grounded in the elements, this is an invaluable advantage. When desired, pupils will also be taught the principles and practice of Horticulture.

Terms.—\$200 for school year; one third payable at the beginning of each term.

Circulars will be found at H. P. Baldwin's Store, corner of Woodward avenue and Woodbridge street.
—39-1m September 25, 1890.

A LOT FOR SALE ON GROSSE ILE.
I WISH TO SELL twenty acres from the south side of my farm, on Grosse Ile. This is a rare opportunity of purchasing a building lot of unsurpassed beauty. It comprises a garden of nearly two acres, underdrained with tile, trencched or subsoiled, and covered with an ample supply of bearing fruit trees. In the rear of the garden is a beautiful grove twenty rods deep, and behind it an apple orchard of 60 trees, from eight to twelve years old. There is also on the lot a substantial log house.

Terms will be made known on application to J. W. Waterman, Detroit, or to myself on the premises.
—39-1m M. H. HUNTER.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.
I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of Pear Trees for sale, (dwarf and standard), of the choicest varieties, of various ages, from one to ten years. Among them are some superior Dwarfs, from eight to fourteen feet high, in full bearing, which are offered because I am compelled to clear the ground. There is also a very fine lot of standard Bartlett's, five years old and now bearing. The larger of these trees, (both dwarf and standard), have been twice removed, and hence are furnished with such a mass of fibrous roots that they can be transplanted with perfect safety.

Apply to L. K. Stanton, No. 159 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or to myself.
—39-1m Grosse Ile, Wayne county, Mich.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES.
STRONG transplanted vines from open ground, with 10 to 15 feet of wood cut back, \$2; Second size, \$1.50. Fine plants grown in large pots under glass, \$1.50; Second size, \$1. Dians, Concord and Rebecca, 50 cents. Union Village, Logan, Lydia, &c., \$1 to \$2. We would call the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our large and well grown stock of Delaware vines, which will be sold by the quantity at a liberal discount.

Apply to many plants \$250 per thousand; Triumph de Gand, Hooker & Lawton, Dorchester and Newman's Thornless Blackberries.
Also, a general assortment of other Nursery stock.
NORWALK NURSERIES,
G. & S. BOALT,
Norwalk, Ohio.
—38-41*

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THE PROPRIETOR OF THESE NURSERIES, the most extensive in the world, has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public that his Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Seedling Fruit Stocks, &c., for the present season, is now ready and at their disposal. Apply to
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—40-8toam

READY MADE CLOTHING
For the thousands attending the
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Where will be found one of the LARGEST STOCKS of
Ready Made Clothing
Ever offered in this city, embracing a complete assortment of
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Fine Dress and Frock Coats,
PANTALOONS and VESTS, in every variety of kind and quantity, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of
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of all descriptions and ages, from 4 to 18 years!

All of the above is our own manufacture, warranted to do good service and give good satisfaction, and shall be sold either at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
at prices Astonishingly Low!!
With full confidence that they can be suited, he would invite all who may visit the city at any time to call and examine his stock.
Detroit, Sept., 1890. —37-1m H. HALLOCK.

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With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS
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RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.
The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers:—
“We think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER), since the last State Fair, justify its title to the award; (“THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, EITHER NEWLY INVENTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE.”) and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine MUST COMPEL IT TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.”

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A LARGE, HANDSOME PIANO FORTE is offered for sale at a bargain. To those who desire to get a good article for the use of members of their family practicing music, this is a most desirable chance, as the instrument will be sold almost on the same terms as a good melodeon would cost. Address for terms,
—34-41* MRS. JOHN KEYES,
59 Congress St., Detroit.

W. E. BRAMAN & CO.'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.



PRICE, \$40.
The want of a simple, practicable, and reliable SEWING MACHINE.

At a reasonable price has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the “agents” who have robbed the people, by their worthless articles, of many a hard earned dollar; and many persons have become almost disgusted with every thing in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagant high prices as to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the

BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET.
This, together with the flattering manner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you on its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most expensive machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:

1. In its simplicity of construction and action, and consequent non-liability to get out of order.
2. In the facility with which it works on all kinds of fabrics, from the finest to the coarsest kinds of cloth.
3. In the ease with which one may learn to use it, from its working equally well whichever way the wheel is turned.

It makes the celebrated Elastic Double Lock Stitch, without the objectionable “ridge” on the under side. Cotton, silk and linen are used directly from the original spools, both for the upper and under threads, thus obviating the trouble of rewinding on to “bobbins” and a most other machines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our Salesrooms and give this machine a careful examination, or send for a circular containing full description of it.

We will send machines, with full directions for use, to any part of the country.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
Local and Traveling Agents wanted. Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2,000 per annum.

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IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS!
The oldest Establishment in the United States, employing Two Hundred men, and

FINISHING 80 INSTRUMENTS PER WEEK.
Combining all their recent improvements; the Divided Swell Organ Melodeon, &c. The Divided Swell can only be obtained in Melodeons of our manufacture.

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Our facilities for manufacturing are perfect, and from our long experience in the business, having finished and sold over

Twenty-four Thousand Melodeons, we feel confident of giving satisfaction.

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GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,
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Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada. —21-6m

IS A LATER AND BETTER RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that “Kissing goes by favoriteness” &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved

CUMMINGS' PATENT HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER, the best in use, by hand or horse power, at PENFIELD'S AGENT WAREHOUSE, Detroit, Dec. 30, 1893. —63-1

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at PENFIELD'S, 103 Woodward avenue. —37-2m

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WE OFFER FOR FALL SETTING,
50,000 choice Apple Trees, 3 years old.
500 Norway Spruce and Bal. Fir, 2 to 6 feet high.
2,000 Norway Blackberry.
5,000 choice varieties Currant.
2,000 Houghton Gooseberry.
5,000 Grapes (24 varieties), 1 and 2 years old.
10,000 Strawberries—best leading varieties.
2,000 Mammoth Linnaeus Rhubarb.
at large figures than can be purchased elsewhere.
We solicit orders both large and small, which we promise shall be filled promptly, can furnish in small quantities almost any thing kept by nurserymen.
G. H. WHITE & CO.,
Proprietors Southern Michigan Nurseries,
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—37-71

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.
FRUIT TREES of all descriptions, Deciduous Ornamental Trees, a great variety of
Evergreens of Large Size!
Evergreens suitable for hedges, cemeteries, &c., in large quantities. Also a great variety of Hardy Shrubbery and Perpetual Roses, in large quantities, and the best varieties.

Herbaceous Plants.
Delphinium, Phlox, Pinks, and other choice varieties; Japan and African Lilies, choice varieties, Gladioli.
The new Roses, Gloire de Dijon, Isabelle Gray.
Do not miss the best varieties.
LANTANAS—New and elegant varieties, very fine.
New and elegant Verbenas.
Double Dahlias, of the very finest selection, which will be ready for delivery in the spring.

Also, a very general assortment of
Greenhouse Plants.
The very finest varieties Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Cinerarias, a fine climber for winter blooming, *Solanum jasminoides*, and a variety of Hot House Plants, and other plants too numerous to mention, in cultivation.
Bebecca and Concord Grapes, raised from layers of bearing plants, and other new varieties of Grapes. Also

Foreign Grape Vines!
Double Fuschias.—In addition to our list published last spring, we have Golden Pines and Margate of Bristol, two varieties not surpassed here. A great number of entire new single varieties, which are very superior.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Backward, turn back, oh Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore.
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, slow backward, oh, tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them, and give me my childhood again.
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of throwing my soul-wealth away—
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between—
Yet with strong yearnings and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother's love ever has shone—
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours—
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumbers soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old—
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light—
For with its sunny edged shadows once more—
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song—
Sing then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream;
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Hints to Housekeepers.

The *Home Monthly* recently published at Buffalo, N. Y., has been removed to Boston, Mass., and united with a magazine of similar character under the charge of Rev. Wm. H. Thayer. Mrs. Aray and Mrs. Gildersleeve, its former conductors are retained as associate editors and regular contributors. We have received the October number. It is handsomely embellished with engravings, and bears marks of general improvement throughout. Mrs. Aray has commenced a series of articles which she calls "Iron filings from the Edges of old Saws," and we quote a part of what she says in regard to "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole."

"Are you a housekeeper? with the comfort of a whole household depending upon your exertions; upon your habit of system and neatness and good temper; upon your capability of effort in the various departments that claim you; upon your capacity to turn everything to the best account; then there is a heavy responsibility resting upon you.—A great deal of virtue or of vice will spring up from where your hands are this day planting—unwarily it may be. The many petalled flowers of truth that you have nursed and watered, will bloom and bless you; or the nettles with their thousand thorns, that you have suffered to become rooted, will pierce you at every step. Very often, no doubt, you are weary and weighed down with care, feeling that the claims upon you are more than you can meet; that the work you have to do is beyond your strength, and that you are liable to sink under the burden that is laid upon you, at the very noon-tide of your life.

It is very often, doubtless, that this feeling comes to you, for there are few lives more heavily burdened than that of a mother, who cares, with her own hands, for the welfare of her family. It is of vital importance, then, that she never "wastes at the bung-hole," while trying to "save at the spigot." Many a woman who parades her economy, while her poor husband wonders that, with such an economical wife, he has never been able to get on in the world—has kept her eyes upon the spigot, and forgotten the bung-hole all her life. She spends weeks of time over the rarest patch-work quilts; she embroiders her own collars and undersleeves, and her children's chemises and skirts, trying her eyes and her health and her temper, over the fine work that she is not rich enough to buy, nor independent enough to do without; while the preserves are fermenting in the cupboard, and the apples and vegetables are rotting in the cellar, wasting the household stores, and breeding disease in the family, which will sink more in the shape of doctor's bills and the

like, than would be required to buy all the embroidery that is really necessary to her wardrobe, for many a year; while very likely it has sowed such seeds of ill health, as no coming years can eradicate. It is true that not every one who turns her hand to such fine work will do it at so heavy an expense. Some have time to spare for it, but many do it who have not, and they will never be able to account for the same that, while they were doing it, were wasted "at the bung hole."

EDUCATION.—It needs mental discipline—an effort of the reasoning powers, and through investigation in all matters of household chemistry and economy, to know perfectly how to keep the bung-hole close while watching at the spigot. Many a father says, "Why should I keep my daughter at school all these years, learning things that she will have to lay aside and forget when she comes to have a household of her own. I will keep her at home with her mother to learn to work, and so save money and—and time." Surely, why should he keep her at school, learning things that she will be forced to lay aside and forget when she has a household of her own; when the world is full of things—more than she can learn in a life time—that she will have to practice constantly—(if she ever really learns them)—when she comes to have a household of her own? If she can learn these things under her mother's eye so much the better, but if her mother is able to teach them to her she is one of a thousand. He who cuts off his daughter's education from motives of economy, because she is not going to study a profession, or make a show in the world, is saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole. And he who deprives his son of an education simply because he is going to keep him at home on the farm, is doing the same thing. Not that it is necessary for the farmer to be a college graduate, or for the housewife to have learned the mysteries of the boarding-schools, in bravuras and worsted dogs; but it is important, if they would do their work in the world skillfully and economically, that they should bend their attention to all matters of practical knowledge, whether won from ancient conversation or from modern progress, disciplining the mind with close investigation, and a thorough knowledge of first principles. And if, from such studies as these, the sons and daughters do not come back to the home work a hundred times better fitted to save at "spigot and bung hole," then, it must be, that the brains which parents imparted to them were of a texture below the average intended for the use of humanity. It is from such studies as these that sewing machines and ditching machines, and cultivators, and drain and tile makers are invented. It is such knowledge as this that will point out to the father whether to build his house on the high ground where the spot is always swept with pure, health giving breezes, or by the side of the miasma-laden stream, where his family will become listless and enervated, living only half a life under the influence of the poisoned atmosphere.—There is no department of labor where discipline of mind and culture of the reasoning powers does not come in play. We all know that head-work is better than hand-work; that a little play of the brain saves a great deal of play of the muscle; and that a low order of civilization—a lack of mental culture,—dooms mankind to the position of the slave, the endless drill of hard work. The question needs no argument. We all know that when we try to keep the hands at work, and suffer the brain to go to sleep, from motives of economy, we are "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole."

HEALTH, PATIENCE, MORAL CULTURE.—The best wealth we can possess is health. The best wealth that we can give to our children is a well balanced physical structure, with a healthful, mental and moral tone, that are likely to accompany it. The mother, then, who from false notions of economy, wears herself out with over-exertion, and brings on a fit of sickness, or makes unwarrantable drafts upon that stock of health which she should lay up to aid her in her coming walk down toward the dark valley, is "saving at the spigot, and wasting at the bung hole." The work of economy may show fairly for to day—she may stand aside and congratulate herself upon the good work she has done, count up the money she has saved in doing all this work with her own hands, and in so short a space of time, but she does not see the heavy penalty that is coming. She has borrowed the money she counts at a terrible rate of interest. She must use stock in its payment that no gold can purchase for her again. I seem to hear some one say that this is not a woman's work. The same person, perhaps, may complain that woman's work is ill-paid. But mother earth is a pay-master

who makes no distinction of persons, but pays with equal liberality all hands that toil for her.

Again, in her narrow notions of economy, her over-anxious watching of the few drops at the spigot, she exhausts the stock of patience that should have borne her pleasantly through the day, and interrupts the current of household happiness by harsh, intemperate words, she is a thousand times undoing all the good she can do, in her short sighted attempts to save. Indeed, it is not one but a hundred bung-holes she lets loose, if by harsh words or frowns, she throws the apple of discord among the household. If comfort be the object of her exertions she sadly loses sight of it when she suffers such a result. It is difficult to see how a child can preserve a current of good temper, when he has before him, as a model, a mother who is always cross and frowning. And if a child becomes habitually ill-tempered and quarrelsome, it is difficult to see how his manhood can be other than discordant and irritable.—No matter how wearily a mother may toil for the welfare of her children, if she teaches them the trick of ill temper, she shuts down almost wholly their avenues of enjoyment.

If, in her efforts to save for their sakes, she has ruined her own health, and imparted to them ill-balanced constitutions, she has most woefully failed in her object, by "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole." If, while striving hard with her hands to keep them as well dressed, and respectable as her neighbor's children, she has forgotten the moral culture which they should receive daily at her hands, and suffered weeds to grow up and choke the flowers she hoped to see, but failed to cultivate in the garden of their minds, she will find ere long that she has mistaken her work fearfully, by watching at the spigot and forgetting the bung hole. In striving to give them a respectable position as children, she has suffered the respectability of their manhood and their womanhood to run utterly to waste, and now, with a heart sick utterance of dismay, she drops her hands and acknowledges that her life work has been of no avail.

The Rural People of France.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* writing from Vichy, in France, where he had just witnessed the ceremonies and gayeties incident to the celebration of the Fete day of the great Napoleon, gives the following as his impression of the population of the rural districts, and their manners:

"But when I stood and looked upon those unsophisticated peasants, with their primitive customs and manners, I no longer wondered how it is that Paris is France, for I really do not believe that these people have advanced an iota since the days of Francis I.; their attire is the same as has been worn centuries ago, (and, strange to say, France dictates the fashions to all the world;) most of them can neither read nor write, and scarcely ever see a newspaper, and hence their ignorance of the doings of the world. What little they do know is from tradition, and that only dates back to the first empire, and its glory as handed down by the surviving soldiers of that epoch; any of our backwoodsmen would sell them a dozen times before they would be aware of it. With their implements of husbandry they are equally as far behind; I made many excursions from Vichy into the country, and found them still the same as those brought over by our first settlers. The farms in this 'arrondissement' being cut up into small patches, most of the farmers, with one patch only, have to depend upon the shovel and the hoe, those having two on the donkey, and those owning several have either a cow or a horse to hitch to their antiquated plow or cart. A farmer who commands one of these old-fashioned carts, and a horse to bring his family to town on festival days, is looked upon as 'well-to-do' in this world.

"I saw a number of these one-horse carts come to town yesterday, with the driver sitting on one of the shafts, like our draymen, filled brimful of lasses, enjoying their hard ride amazingly. Of course, these ladies are adorned with crinolines, extra skirts, or fine silks and jewelry, but let nature have its full sway, in the accustomed short gown and petticoat. The Jardin Chalois, adjacent to the park, was specially fitted up for the amusement of these country people, and, as dancing is their predominant passion, a large number of dancing circles were prepared, such as they have at the Jardin Mobile, in Paris—some macadamized to suit those who are fortunate enough to wear leather shoes, and others covered with elastic clay to suit the sabot (wooden shoe) dancers. Young and old took part in the sport, and it was amusing to see the nimbleness and abandon of some of the old dames; but at the

conclusion of each dance, the ladies are not gallantly back to their seats by the tip of the gentleman's finger, and with an extreme low bow, as it is the custom in fashionable society in Paris, but he grasps his partner by the wrists with both hands, and imprints a hearty kiss on each side of her cheek, as a mark of his esteem. Now, this is all well enough, so far as the young ladies are concerned, but the same thing has to be done to the old dames. After this ceremony is gone through with, the ladies find their standing places (for seats there are none) as best they can.

"I have travelled much through the agricultural districts of France this time, and find everywhere that the farmers are much behind the improvements of the age: with a soil and climate much better than that of England, far less grain is raised here to the acre, which is altogether owing to a want of knowledge of the improved mode of fertilizing the land.—Now, if the present Emperor would bestow the same fostering care upon the rural districts that he does upon the city of Paris, which he has almost entirely rebuilt, beautified, and enlarged, at an enormous expense, France, great as she now is in resources and power, would become, even during his reign, one of the richest and most powerful nations of the earth, for she has all the elements within herself to elevate her to that point."

Noted People of the Bible.

BY BLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER TWENTY-NINE.

ELI.—Eli was the High Priest, and also a civil judge. That he was a good man no one doubts; that he ought to have been a great deal better, all agree. In the qualities of meekness, kindness and gentleness so necessary for a priest, he excelled. In the sterner virtues of self-denial, and strict authority, he was miserably deficient. His kindness towards Hannah and her son, although aware that the latter was growing up a rival to his own children, is worthy of commendation.—But the abuses which prevailed during his administration derogate greatly from his reputation.

During the whole forty years which he judged Israel, the Philistines lorded it over them, with scarcely a struggle, on their part, to throw off the galling yoke. And this was all the more disgraceful, as Samson, during that time, gave them an example of successful resistance. The truth is Samson with all his faults was too good for the times, and he was left to struggle alone.

In the ecclesiastical discipline, there was even more abuse than in the civil. His two sons, who were very appropriately named, Hophni and Phinehas, "fastidious and hard-faced," were fitter for horse jockies than ministers of religion, yet to them was committed the discharge of priest's office. By the Mosaic law when a peace offering was presented, the breast and one shoulder went to the priest, the fat was burnt on the altar, and the rest was dressed for the offerer, who feasted on it with his friends. But now the greedy priests invaded the rights of both God and the worshippers, seizing as much of the latter's share as he could lift on a trident, and taking a part of the fat to roast for himself. All this Eli passed unheeded. Indeed we have a hint that he was fond of a choice piece himself. However, when he found his sons guilty of lewdness, he did reprove them, and that severely, but reproof was far from sufficient.—As High Priest he ought to have degraded them from the office of the priesthood, and as judge he ought to have punished them with stripes or death. He probably made a mistake very natural to a good man of a weak mind. He judged of others by himself.—But a reproof which would have cut deep into his tender feelings, made no impression on their callous nature. They went on as before. But if he would not punish them, God did.

The Israelites made an effort to throw off the yoke of the Philistines. They were probably incited to this by the heroic death of Samson, and the destruction of the flower of their enemies at the time. Accordingly they raised the militia and encamped in the north of Judah. The Philistines anticipated them and, advancing, met them in their own territory. When they joined battle the Israelites were worsted, and driven back into their camp with the loss of four thousand men.—Nor was it to be wondered at. The Philistines were all armed, and for more than a generation accustomed to victory. The Israelites had nothing to fight with, but farming implements, such as mattocks, ox-goads, &c. It is true that with confidence in one another, and faith in God, they might, with such weapons, have over-matched their enemies, as they really did, a few years later under Samuel. But there is a great difference between

a reforming people, who rise up in the conscious strength of an earnest faith, and a race degenerated by vice. But if they had little genuine faith, they had plenty of its counterfeit, i. e., confidence in the ceremonies of religion. So they consulted to bring the ark of God's presence from Shiloh into the camp, that they might thus force God to "go forth with their armies." In this they imitated the heathen, who carried the images of their Gods along with their camp.

The report of this soon spread some consternation among the enemy, but the leaders cunningly took advantage of it, to impress upon their soldiers the greater need of valor. They were successful too, for in the next engagement the Israelites were completely routed, and thirty thousand men left dead on the field, and the ark, on which so much confidence was laid, was carried off in triumph.

That very day one of the fugitives reached Shiloh with the doleful news. Eli sat by the gate, but he was loath to distress the venerable priest with the sad tidings, so he ran by him, and told it in the city. The people raised an outcry of terror and despair, as well they might, for they did not know how soon the enemy would be on them. Some would no doubt pack up their most valuable effects, and make to the mountains. Eli heard the uproar and enquired the cause. The messenger was brought before him. "What is there done, my son?" the old man inquired, not forgetting, even now, his accustomed politeness. In stunning blows the tidings fell on his ear and on his heart, "Israel is fled before the Philistines." Bad enough! "And there hath been also a great slaughter among the people." Worse still. "And thy two sons, Hophni and Phinehas, are dead." This was crushing news, not because it came so near home, but especially because it was a pledge that the time was coming when his descendants should crouch to another man, for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.—Still he bore up till the last announcement, "The ark of God is taken," broke his heart. He dropped from his seat, and in bitterness yielded up his spirit.

The godly Josiah was taken away from the evil to come, but Eli was spared ninety-eight years that he might witness Israel's darkest day. Had he lived seven months longer, he would have seen things getting a little better. He was a good man, but his faults were in part the sins of the times. Had he lived in better times, or occupied a different position he might have presented a much better character. As his sin lay more in indulgence towards others, than in private failings, so his punishment consisted in public calamities, not in personal sufferings. His history teaches the evil of lax discipline, in the family church or State.

VARIETIES.

The gentleman so often spoken of in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has now obtained employment at a boiler factory.

"Doctor do you think that tight lacing is bad for the consumption?" "Not at all, madam, it is what it lives on." The doctor's reply was wise as well as witty.

DR. ABERNETHY did almost as much good to his patients by his sharp wits as by his medicines, and innumerable stories are told of his dry humor. Here is a good one; we do not remember to have seen it before. His prescription to one of his patients was: "Let your servant bring you three or four pails of water and put it into a wash-tub; take off your clothes, get into it, and from head to foot rub yourself well with it, and you'll recover." "This advice of yours seems like telling me to wash myself," said the patient. "Well," said Dr. Abernethy, "it is open to that objection."

The size of the great churches of the world is thus described by an exchange: The *Roman Advertiser*, in an article showing the impossibility of Saint Peter's, at Rome, being ever crowded, gives some curious statistics as the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe. We add a column, exhibiting the square yards: "These who attended at St. Peter's during the august ceremonies of Christmas day might, perhaps, imagined that temple, in all its parts open to the public during the function, as much crowded as possible. To show the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, we annex the following statistics of its capabilities, as compared with other great churches, allowing four persons to every quadrate meter (square yard):

	Persons.	Sq. yds.
St. Peter's.....	54,000	18,000
Milan Cathedral.....	37,000	9,220
St. Paul's at Rome.....	32,000	8,000
St. Paul's at London.....	25,500	6,400
St. Petronio's at Bologna.....	24,400	6,100
Florence Cathedral.....	24,300	6,075
Antwerp Cathedral.....	24,000	6,000
St. Sophia's, Constantinople.....	23,000	5,750
St. John Lateran.....	22,000	5,725
Notre Dame at Paris.....	21,000	5,250
Pisa Cathedral.....	18,000	3,258
St. Stephen's at Vienna.....	12,400	4,100
St. Dominic's at Bologna.....	12,000	3,000
Cathedral at Sienna.....	11,000	2,750
St. Mark's at Venice.....	7,000	1,750

The Piazza of St. Peter's, in its widest limits, allowing twelve persons to the quadrate metre, (square yard,) holds 624,000; allowing four to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000. In its narrower limits, not comprising the porticoes or the Piazza Rusticucci, 474,000 crowded, and 138,000 in military array to the quadrate metre."

THE LONG NIGHT.

It was the close of a warm day in the latter part of August, and little Franz Hoffmister was playing in the cottage door with his baby sister Karine. His older sister, Therese, was busy clearing away the evening meal, and his brother Robert was industriously carving curious wooden spoons and knives and forks, to sell to travellers whom his father might guide over the mountains; for, you must know, that these four children lived in a little Swiss chalet, or cottage, at the foot of some famous mountains; and when little Franz lifted his eyes, he did not see a row of houses, three stories high, but instead of these, high mountains stretched their grand old heads up into the very sky. The mother of these Swiss children had died more than a year ago, and as they were very poor, Therese—who was only twelve years old—had been the little housekeeper ever since.

Now, when I tell you that the father had gone to guide some travelers over the mountains, and would not be back till the next day, I think you will feel quite well acquainted with this pleasant family, and will like to hear a little more about them. It was sunset, and Franz, quite tired of play, leaned his head against Therese's knee, and fixed his gentle eyes upon the glittering mountain-tops.

"Do you remember, Franz," said Therese, "what the little English boy's father said the night he was here?"

"No. What did he say?"

"Why we were looking at the sunset, and it was just as beautiful as it is to-night for it seemed as if all the mountain tops were on fire, and you could imagine the strangest things. At last I thought it must be like some of the grand, far away cities, of which the travelers so often talk. So I went up to the good gentleman, and said, 'Does it look like London, sir?' I do not think he heard me, for he just kept his eyes fixed upon the mountains, and he looked as if he saw something very wonderful a great way off. And while I was trying to think what it was, he stretched out his hands so slowly, and said softly, 'Lift up your heads, O ye gates, even lift them up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in.' These were the very words, for I learned them afterwards from my little book."

"Well," broke in little Franz, breathlessly, "What happened then? Did you see any door or gate, and did any king come in?"

"No," said Therese, thoughtfully. "I could not think what the good gentleman meant, for he only looked straight into the beautiful red sunset, and I had seen it just the same often before. But he looked so long and so earnestly, that I began to be afraid that something was going to happen. So I took hold of his hand, and said, 'Please, sir, do you see any gate, and will the king soon come through?' I had to ask him two or three times before he heard me, and then he looked down so kindly, and smiled with his eyes, but did not say anything at first. So I asked again, 'Is it your king, sir?' 'Yes, little Therese, my king,' said he. 'Is it the King of England?' I asked. 'No,' and he smiled a little more. 'The King of France?' 'No.' 'Ah, the King of Sweden, then?' 'No, little Therese,' said he 'it is the 'King of Glory.' 'And where is 'Glory,' sir?' I asked. 'Is it far away behind the mountains, and is it very near England?' 'No,' said he, smiling more and more, 'It is no nearer England than Switzerland. It is in heaven; and all who love and serve the Lord Jesus, and strive always to do right for his sake, are getting ready for the time when the King will come and take them with him to his glory, and that time is coming nearer every day.'"

"Well, sister," said Franz, slowly, "I tried to do right, for Jesus' sake, to-day. Neighbor Ulrich was just going up the mountain with his mule and a heavy load of bread and fruit, when the mule fell, and everything tumbled on the ground. Ah, how angry he was! and when I first ran up he struck at me with his whip, for he thought I only meant to trouble him?"

"The cross old fellow!" interrupted Robert. "I would have thrown everything over the rocks, if I had been there."

"Ah! no," said the gentle Therese, "then you would have been just as bad as he. I hope you were kind, Franz?"

"Yes," said Franz, after a while. But at first all sorts of bad thoughts came tumbling into my head, and I wanted to call him an ugly name. But I held my breath, just as you told me, sister, and shut my teeth hard, and thought of the King of Glory, and pretty soon I felt sorry for him again, and helped him till everything was picked up."

"And what did he say then?" asked Therese.

"Oh! he said I was not as bad as some boys."

"The cross old fellow!" cried Robert. "Not so bad as some boys, indeed! Were those all the thanks you got?"

"Well," said Therese, soothingly, "he is a poor, lonely man, and has no children to love him, and make him smile. I am very glad Franz helped him."

"Do you think I came any nearer to glory?" whispered Franz, with great earnestness.

"I hope you did," replied Therese; "but Robert must not be left behind. We must ask the great King to help us to take him with us, and to-morrow we will all go on together."

"The gates are shutting up now, are they not, sister?" said little Franz, as the beautiful rosy light faded in the west, and the old mountain-tops stood cold and solemn against the clear sky.

"Let us go in," added Robert. "The night wind is cold, and I'm sleepy and tired."

"And I," said little Franz rubbing his misty blue eyes.

Karine was already sleeping with her fat hand under her rosy cheek, and in a short time the cottage door was bolted, and all these little children, snug in their beds, were on their way to dream land.

Therese had not slept very long, when she felt a sudden shock, as if something had struck the little chalet (or house), and made it tremble all over.

"What is that?" murmured little Franz dreamily.

"Is it morning already?" sighed poor, tired Robert.

But these did not know what it could be; and while she was still trying to think, her heavy eyelids dropped, and she was soon fast asleep.

Two or three times she awoke again, and wondered if it were not morning, but it was dark as midnight, and she would try to compose herself again. But at last she became so broad awake, that she raised herself up in bed, and tried to look around the room. "It must be a very dark night," she thought to herself, "for almost always the stars give a little light. I wonder how I happened to wake so early."

Just then little Franz spoke in a very weary voice: "Dear Therese, when will it be morning? It is the longest night I ever knew."

"So I think," cried Robert. "I've been awake half a dozen times, and now I mean to get up."

"Oh, no," pleaded Franz, "let us tell stories till daylight."

So Therese, Robert and Franz, each told a long story, and just as they finished, Karine, waking up, cried loudly for her breakfast.

"I don't wonder that she is hungry," said Franz, "for I am half-starved, and cold too."

"Ah!" sighed Therese, "if we only had a light." But they could not find any, for their father kept all such things in a little cupboard in the wall, and had taken the key with him.

So Therese searched till she found some milk for Karine, and some black bread, which she gave to her brothers.

Then, as they could no longer sleep, they all dressed as well as they could in the dark. "I will go out," said Robert, "and see if I can discover any signs of morning."

So he took down the heavy bar, when to his surprise, the door flew open, and he found himself upon the floor, half buried in some cold substance.

"Oh, Therese, Franz," cried Robert, "come help me."

"What can it be?" exclaimed all three, as they helped him upon his feet.

"Why, this is snow," cried little Franz putting a handful to his mouth.

"How can that be?" exclaimed Therese, "when it was so pleasant a few hours ago."

For a few minutes there was a profound silence: then Robert gave a quick, sharp cry, "O Therese! Could it be an avalanche?"

"No, no," said Therese, in a trembling voice, "that cannot be, or the roof would have fallen in, and we all have been crushed to death."

"No," said Robert, "I have heard father say that small ones sometimes fall so lightly, that sleeping families have never been disturbed; but then, I remember a noise in the night."

"And I," said Therese.

"And I," echoed frightened little Franz.

"What can we do?" said Therese, as firmly as she could.

"Will not father dig us out?" sobbed Franz.

"I'm afraid he cannot find us."

"Well," said Robert, "I will try and dig

through to the light," and finding an old shovel, he hurried to the door, and began to work manfully.

But it was all in the dark, and the snow fell over him till he was half dead with cold and fatigue. Several times he tried again, but as soon as he dug a little away, the snow was sure to fall down and fill it all up, so at last he came in saying, despairingly:

"Well Therese, if father does not find us, we must die down here in the dark."

"If I could only see you, sister," said Franz, in a choking voice, "I should not mind it so much."

"Let us hold each other's hands," proposed Therese, and they all huddled together by little Karine.

At first they were quite cheerful, and said often, "Oh, father will certainly find us."

But the long hours dragged on, and all was still as the grave. Poor Karine cried very hard, for she could not understand why it was so dark, and she could not see the sweet smile of her little sister-mother.

But you would be very tired if I should tell you all these children said and did through this long night. How often they prayed to the King of heaven for help—how kind and gentle they tried to be, and how they denied themselves food that little Karine might not be hungry. But at last there was nothing left to eat. Karine was too tired and weak to cry any more, and only once in a while made a little grieving moan. Robert had not spoken for a long time, not since he had said wildly, "O Therese, Therese, I cannot, cannot die!" and threw himself sobbing upon his bed. But little Franz, who was becoming very ill, said some very strange things, so that Therese could not help weeping, when he whispered sadly, "All dark, no sun, no moon, no stars. Sister, when will the King of Glory come in?"

Suddenly a sound broke the stillness—a sound upon the roof. "What is that?" cried Robert, starting to his feet.

There was several heavy blows, and then a ray of bright, beautiful sunshine came flushing through a hole in the wall, and a voice exclaimed:

"Little Franz Hoffmister, are you there?"

Franz could not speak, but Robert gave a wild shout and hurrah. "Yes, yes, neighbor Ulrich, here we all are!" and in a few moments the room was filled with kind neighbors, who bore the little famished children out into the clear light and air, where their father, who had dropped down from fatigue, was awaiting them with great anxiety. I cannot tell you of all the tears and embraces that were showered upon these children. But it would have done your heart good to see cross old neighbor Ulrich holding little Franz, and feeding him as tenderly as if he had been his mother. And oh, how beautiful the world looked to them all!

"My dear children," said their father, "God has been very kind to you, and has saved you from very great peril; but next to Him, you must thank kind neighbor Ulrich, who has given himself no rest, but when others were discouraged, has always said, 'Work on! work on! there is a boy worth saving down here!'"

Robert blushed, as he remembered his unkind words, but Therese looked at Franz with a sweet smile.

Little Franz turned and kissed the rough cheek of neighbor Ulrich, then clasping his hands, looked up to the clear sky and said softly:

"Help me always to please Thee, dear King of Glory."

"SAM, why don't you talk to your master and tell him to lay up his treasure in heaven?"

"What's the use of his laying up his treasure there? he never sees an 'gin."

A PERSON having occasion to notify his doctor to visit him, said to him as he was stepping to his chair: "Now, doctor, you'll drive to kill, won't you?" "Yes, certainly," replied the doctor.

CAPT. ECHOLS of the Topographical Engineers, has fully tested the fitness of the camel for service in the Southwest, by his reconnoitering expedition in Northwestern Texas. The labor is very severe, and for six days in the heat of midsummer the camels did not have a drop of water. On the day that water was discovered, they indicated by their increased speed that they were approaching water, though the stream was ten miles off.

Scriptural Enigma.

I am composed of nine letters.

My first a Queen of Persia who was a Jewess.

My second a King of Judah who died a leper.

My third an apostle noted for his boldness of speech.

My fourth a King of the Jews who was eaten of worms for his pride.

My fifth the beautiful wife of one of the patriarchs.

My sixth the favorite son of King David.

My seventh the first Bishop of Crete.

My eighth a priest of God punished for not restraining his sons.

My ninth the first King of the Israelites.

The initials of the above form the name of the largest river in Western Asia, often named "the great river."

S. J. Greenfield.

Answers.

To Miscellaneous Enigma of October 6.—JOHN LAURENS.

To Enigma—CONSTANTINOPLE.

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